Z. L. W.

stiracted by the noise, went down stairs, but was unable pair an entrance, as the door had been fastened from the inside. After a while the two women left the building, and the teacher went home to have her injuries early for.

The imprisonment of the Rev. Pelham Dale. palistic rector of St. Vedast's, is made as casy as He is far from well and is unable to use his right hand owing to an abscess having formed upon it. in consequence of his being thereby incapacitated from writing, the Governor of Holloway Prison has kindly ted Mr. Dale's son, who is also a clergyman, to see his father for two hours daily, and to act as his epsis. Mr. Dale states that he is fully determined to be a passive instrument and to await the legal settle-ment of the present difficulty. He will leave it to his legal adviser to fight out the question whether his com-mitment is valid or otherwise. Dr. Pusey has written a temperate letter to the choir-master of St. Vedast's, in the course of which he says: "No words could be planner than those prefixed to the order for Morning and Evening Prayer - Such ornaments of the Church and of the mon-isters thereof, at all times of their ministrations, shall be relatived and be in use as were in this Church of England by the authorities of Parliament in the second year of No one doubts that the vestment for wearing which your clergyman has been senment for wearing which your ciercyman has been sent to fail was one of those ornaments. English common sease wiil prevail against the special pleading of law-yers. You are probably aware that a minority of the members of the Pravy Council—among them the late Chief Baron Kelly, whose sound judgments were exteemed so highly—did not concur in the judgment for centravening which Mr. Dale has been sent to jud. It is not the law (which all Engishmen respect), but a mism-terpretation of the law, which your clergyman has conterpretation of the law, which your clergyman has con-

PUBLIC OPINION.

Let Congress improve the coast defences; put the Army on a proper feeting, and have a secont may, or none at ad. - [New-York Commercial Advertiser

Come, now, brothers of the North, and confees that blood is thicker than water! The South has given up secssion; give you up, centralism! Accept these conditions, and rationality is an accomplished fact—[New-Orleans Pleayuse (Dem.)

The Southern question, so-called, is a business matter, and the Southern problem can only be solved with an application by the South Heelf of the common-sense rules that govern business communities everywhere.—[Cleveland Leader (Rep.)]

WHAT THE NEW ADMINISTRATION MAY EXPECT.

From Harper's Weekly (Eep.)

If "the South" proposes to remain solid until "the North" acquaeses in the overthrow of the over and political rights of those whom it freed, "the South" will remain so if for a long time. But now that it is evident to every man of scase in the Southern States that the Republican party has no disposition whatever to harm any constitutional right of any person or of any State, the new Administration may justly expect the open and frank support of those at the South who desire a cardial good understanding among all sections of the country.

MEASING OF THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY. The next step in the progress of the Repub-

The next step in the progress of the Republican early now is to make this contarty free in gracues as it is in theory. From takes to guilt, and everywhere within the bondardes of the two occans, we must have therety of speed, you and personal action, within laws of general application and recoving general obedience. Until this shall be the fact we have a republic but it name. The same laws governing expressions of opinion that exist in New York, Outour Cadrornia must obtain in South Carolina and Louisiana. It must further be made the law of this land that no man shall yote more than once because he is white, and no citizen be prevented from voting once because he is olack. The party that mover goes backward will see to it that it the next four years this shall be accomplished. Such is the guilf-cance of Gardield's election.

WHAT SPOILED THE FRAUD CRY. The cipher telegrams, as this journal always

The cipher telegrams, as this journal always main amen, spott the fraud issue from the start, because in order to maintain such an issue effectively it must not appear that those who make the outcry have merely been leaden at their own game. Yet after the elections of 1878 '79 had shown that one fraud issue was impotent the Barmannites tried to make it the cheef question of the campaign. Then after they had taken the steps which lost indican and made Hancock's election impossioe, they did their best to degrade the great party they misrep, esented, and the people's chieff, in who was towering so far above them, by abeting—or at least being deceived by—the Morey forgery, as if, not contented with defeating, they wanted to dishonor their party. Those who were misted by its apparent genuments into treating as true this blackguard's device have ground for righteous indignation at such a fresh exhibition of that spirit of Tidenism which has now freship conscillation that of Tidenism which has now freship conscillated the power of the money managements and centralizationies for an indefinite term of years. But they, millionaires like Tiden, Barnum, English and Belmont never had any located brace in a party which had no reason for existing except as a party of the misses; and a party of the people only reaps the crop it sows when it trusts itself under such immedial leadership.

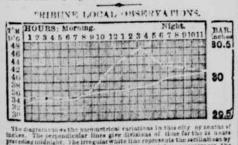
PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM UNCLE SAM.

- Which is why I remark,— And my language is plain.— That for ways that are dark And for tricks that are varn, The Morey Chines is peculiar. Which the same I would rise to explain.
- Baroum was his name;
- And, seothing a duel.
 Put not say what the same
 Might imply—'twould be cruel;
 But his wink it was wicked and Truth-like,
 As I frequent remarked to Marsu. Jeweil.
- Twas October; he'd heard
- To his temper cave zent: at he played it tout day upon Garfield And me, in a way I detest.
- Which we had a campaign
- And Partnin took a tand.
 It was Fair Play. The same
 He did not understand;
 But he sunted as he bossed his Committee,
 With a sunte that was Truth-like and bland.
- But to tell of each wire He pulled I'm unable,
 And it kindles my tre
 To think of his stable.
 When was eramaed full of mules in a bar'l,
 And each wearing a bribery label.
- But the deviltry bold
 Of that Barnum, dear! dear!
 And the hes that he told
 Were quite frightful to hear;
 Thil at last he put down a forced letter,
 And swere: "That James wrote it is clear."
- Then at Garfield looked I.
- And he gazed upon me, And I tose with a sigh, And said, "Can this be!
- We are swindled by Chinese cheap forging "And we went for that Morey Chinese. In the scene that ensued
- All the voters came forth,
 And on Harmon's fell brood
 The fair-minded North
 Eat down very hard and emphatic,
 For, O, they were terribly wroth.
- In his ears, which were long.
- They inserted a flea, And his dastardly wrong That was nimed at Jim G.,
- Turned into a petard that hoisted This Truth-loving Morey Chines
- Which is why I contend, And I stick to it still. That Fate shapes their end Rough, Hewitt as they will.
- Who try to impose on the people— Which the same is a lesson not ill.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

Indications. For New-England, higher barmeter, Southerly, veering to Westerly winds, nearly stationary temperature,
clear or partly cloudy weather.
For the Middle States higher barometer, Southerly,
veering to cooler North or West winds, clear or partly
cloudy weather.
The temperature in the Canal regions, as far Eastward
as Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York with

as Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York will remain below the freezing point for the greater part of the time until Thursday, and will fall below the freez-ing point in the remaining Canal regions during Tuesday and Wednesday nights.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 17, 1 a. m .- The movement in the paremeter was steadily upward during the clear and fair weather resterday. The temperature ranged between 34° and 46°, the average (39%) being 15° lower than on the corresponding day last year, and \$1.50 higher than on Monday.

Warmer clear or partly cloudy weather, followed at hight by cooler weather, may be expected to-day in this city and cleanly.

INTENSE COLD AND SNOW.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Nov. 16 .- A terrific Sterm of snow and wind has been raging throughout the hills for the past two days. The cold is intense, the thermometer registering 4° below zero.

BOSTON, Nov. 16 .- Three inches of snow fell in the porthern part of Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine Festerday, the first snow of the season in that region.

NEW-MEXICO AS A HOME.

RESOURCES AND POSSIBILITIES. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE, SOIL AND NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF THE TERRIFORY-A

FIELD FOR CAPITAL AND INDUSTRY. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ulation into the Far-Western States and Territories, this year and last, has been phenomenal, and thousands of people who taink of joining it are probably seeking an answer to the question: Is New-Mexico a good place to emigrate to? Without attempting to answer this inquiry directly, I will try to condense into a single brief letter a few facts and suggestions that may be of assistance to some in solving the question for themselves. By next summer every part of New-Mexico will be easily accessible by railway, and it will hardly be necessary to rice more than one hundred miles in a stage-coach to reach the most remote settlement in it.

THE CLIMATE. The summer climate of the northern part of the Territory is delightful. At Santa Fe, which has an altitude of about 7,000 feet, the nights are always so cool that heavy blankets upon the beds are comfortable, and the heat at midday, although sometimes great, is never oppressive. Americans here dress in heavy woollen fabries, both for outside and underwear, at all seasons of the year. I am told that the winters are mild and sanny with comparatively little snow. The low altitudes in the central and southern portions of the Territory are very hot and dry, but on account of the absence of moisture in the atmosphere and the exceedingly rapid evaporation, the apparent intensity of the heat is much reduced. The temperature in the meuntains is always and everywhere delightful,

THE WATER SUPPLY. Though not as arid as Arizona, good water, even in the mountains, is very scarce. On the plains and mesas and in the valleys, running water is seldom seen, and when it is found, it is so strongly charged with alkali as not to be drinkable. It is not an uncommon thing to travel thirty or forty miles without seeing a spring or a drop of water in the river courses. Cattle, borses and sheep on the ranges often habitually go two or three days with out water. About twice a week they get around to some spot where the bed-rock of a stream rises to the surface and brings the water with it, remain in the vicinity over night, and then wander off, perhaps twenty-five miles, returning again about the

STOCK-RAISING. Cattle and sheep raising is carried on very suc cessfully over large areas in New-Mexico, and, although the grama grass is so thin that it will not support as many animals to a thousand acres as the bunch grass of the more northern Territories, it inrnishes a wonderfully nutritions feed, and the country is by no means fully stocked. There is great room for improvement in the grade of all kinds of stock, but even now the business of grazing is a remarkably profitable one. The markets of Kansus and Colorado are now easily accessible to New-Mexican stockmen, and this has given a great im petus to the business. There is still room for it to

expand.

AGRICULTURE. There are very few American farmers in New-Mexico, nearly all the improved agricultural lands being owned and worked by Mexicans and Indians. As no crops can be raised in the Territory without irrigation, agriculture on a large scale will always be confined to the few rarge valleys in which water is painty. The present methods of cultivation are very crude, and the area of the land under the accquies or ditches might, in some cases, be greatly extended. Capital and enterprise would probably reap tich rewards in the taising of fruit and the manufacture of wine in the Rie Grande Valley, but I presume the farms are held at pretty nigh prices. The building of accquies upon many of

them has cost a great deal of labor. MINERAL RESOURCES. The chief source of wealth in the Territory will be the development of its mines, in which comparatively little capital has as yet been invested. I believe that with the extension of railways and the speedy adjudication of Mexican land grant claims, systematic and intelligent prespecting will result in the establishment of a chain of thriving mining camps stretching all the way from the Colorado line . to Old Mexico. New discoveries will be made every year, and new camps will be established until the mining industry of this Territory will become as important as that of the Centennial State to the north. The great auriferous gravel deposits of the Placer and Tuerto Mountains will be developed by large investments of Eastern capital, and those of the Upper Rio Grande, unless the reports of the most learned scientific men are incorrect, will astonish the world. The uncertainty as to ownership caused by the Mexican land grants may retard the progress of mining somewhat, but I look for a great rush of prospectors into New Mexico next year, and for the beginning of a steady and constantly grow-

ing bullion production. THE COMMERCIAL GENTRE. Santa Fe is, and will long continue to be, the commercial centre. The capital is concentrated here. and it will be to New-Mexico what Denver is to Colorado. The trade of the city will be revolutionized-indeed, it is already undergoing rapid changes. Until this year the cost of transportation has been so great, and the difficulty of obtaining goods from the East during certain seasons of the year so serious, that the merchants have been obliged to carry immense stocks of goods, and to employ a large amount of capital. Hereafter money can be turned over much more rapidly than ever before, and there will be openings for men with smaller means. The bulk of the trade of this city has been with Mexicans and India is, who, on account of their poverty, have demanded the cheapest classes of goods. As the American population in creases, and employment and markets for their products are offered to the Mexicans, there will be a demand for a grade of goods that formerly could not be sold. I know of no place where there are more promising openings for young men with some capital who wish to engage in trade than here in Santa Fe. Persons having connections with large Eastern business houses in the several lines could I believe, do well here.

As the railroads are extended and new mining camps are established, new centres of trade spring up, and I have no doubt that there will be many excellent opportunities for business outside of Santa Fe and in all parts of the Territory. There is no scarcity of professional men and drinking-saloon keepers.

THE LABOR MARKET. There has not, until recently, been much demand for labor in New-Mexico. At present the two railroad companies, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Denver and Rio Grande, are employing thousands of men, and, I am told, would give work to many more it they could get them. The wages paid to white men are \$2 50 a day without board. The labor on the great dams in the Sandia Mountains to supply the Canon del Agua placers with water is done by Moxicans, who are paid \$1 50 a day and board themselves. Both upon that work and in the Cañon dei Agua copper mines they give excellent satisfaction, and their labor is considered

named than white labor at a dollar a day more.

I have been very agreeably disappointed in the character of Mexican labor. There is almost as much prejudice in the Far West against a "Greaser" as against an Indian, but there are thousands of Mexicans who are not only anxious to obtain employment, but really earn the money that is paid to them. Some of them are lazy. I desired to have my trunk moved two or three squares, the other evening, when I could find no expressman and seeing a long, lank Mexican, wearing a sombrero, leaning against an awning post in a most contemplative mood and smoking a cigarette, with a wheelbarrow standing by his side, I asked him, through an American who spoke Spanish, if the wheelbarrow belonged to him. He replied that it did. I then tried to hire him to move my trunk. He partially waked up for an instant, and asked the distance and what I would give. I told him the points and said I would pay the regular express charge, 50 cents. He replied that he was busy, and, turning his back on me, seemed in a minute oblivious to everything but his cigarette. I found

two boys who did the job for me, and when I re- THE BOARDVILLE TRAGEDY. turned, half an hour afterward, the tall Mexican was still standing there, apparently not having changed his position. In striking contrast with his indifference was the anxiety I have frequently

seen shown to obtain work. New-Mexico is a Catholic country, and I doubt if there is a Protestant church in the Territory outside of Santa Fe. I believe there are two small ones here. Every Mexican village and Indian pueblo has its Catholic church, no matter how small the place may be or how poor the people. There is no system of public schools in the Territory. The Church has good schools for both sexes in Santa Fe, and I think in a few others of the larger Mexischool in this city.

NOTES FROM YALE.

SUPPRESSION OF THE FRESHMAN SOCIETIES-ATHLETIC SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER-FESTIVITIES OF THE THANKSGIVING SEASON.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW HAVEN, Nov. 14.-The long expected abolition of freshman societies has at last become an accomplished fact. At the time of the flag "outrage" these organizations came up for discussion before the faculty, and their halls were ordered closed until further notice. This rule was obeyed by both sophomores and freshmen in the hope that when the excitement was over the faculty would allow a continuance of the meetings. Inasmuch as no further action was taken in regard to the "outrage," it was supposed that after the election the sophomores and freshmen would renew their pleasantries in the old society balls on Saturday venings. But at a meeting of the faculty last Wedner day it was decided to abolish the two societies, Deltaremain under the single condition of limiting its membership to forty. The college was not much surprised at this action, for freshman societies have exed out very precarious existences for some years. Two years ago the faculty discussed the societies with some freedom, but nothing further was done than that one of the profes-Saturday nights and gave some very molesome, though purely graintons, advice. As a result of this, the sortion of the sortion ciety turned over several new leaves, all of which after-ward became badly blotted. Last year there was considerable anglety on the part of the under-classes us to the existence of the societies, but the faculty seemed to ignore them wastly. The general opinion among the seniors and juniors seems to be that the decision of the faculty was a just one, and every one acknowledges that it was a most desirable thing. The only regret is that it was not done before. There must necesshown by the faculty toward Gamma Nu. This dissatisfaction will probably culminate in various disturbances in the ball of that society, caused by members of the two abolished societies in the hope that similar punishment to theirs will be meted out to their more tertunate rival. Gamma Nu has usually been recarded with disfavor by the rest of the college, and this action of the faculty will tend to bring still race odium upon it, and it is feared that the strong arm of the faculty will be required to prevent disturbances of a more. will be required to prevent disturbances of a more serious nature than those that have characterized the meetings of the abolished sociales for the past ten years. What the general result of the recent decree will be it is impossible to say. There is no doubt but someomers and freedmen will manage to get sophemores and freshmen will manage to get together in some way, for it is incredible that the old-line "hazing" and sophomore deciliares will be suffered to die out. Nothing has yet been done toward removing the societies' paragnermalla save the be suffered to die out. Nothing has yet been done toward removing the societies' paraparenalla save the work of a few "memorated" celectors wao have lost no time in precuring some of their valuable records. The freshmen sail continue to went cheir pais, and seem much deshrihed to part with these relies of former

The question of sending the best crew to England has seen drouped for the present and will be only brought up

The question of sending the boot crew to England has been dropped for the present and will be only brought up again when an answer is received to the letter written by the president of the navy to the captains of the Oxford and Cambridge crews. These most interested in seeing the project carried out have lost no time, now-ever, in obtaining opinious from prominent ocating uniherties and also in seguring a correct estimate of the expenses. Should the English crews favor the proposition there is not much doubt but that the crew will go to England.

The college foot-built team has been quite successful of late, and has agreeably disappointed those who at the beginning of the fall term and not thak much of its chances this seasch. The game with Columbia, in which Yale was victorion- by a score of furiteen goals and five tench-downs to nothing, showed the great strength of the team. Yesterday, though deprived of two of his best pictyers, it succeeded in decleating the Brown University team by a score of eight goals and six tone-downs to nothing. Next Saturous it goes to loston to play the interest of the same was the secret of eight goals and six tone-downs to nothing. Next Saturous it goes to loston to play the that varied team, and with meet Princeton at Hobosen during the Thanksgiving recess.

The Junior secreties, Doita Kappa Epsilon and Psi Upsilon, are making extensive preparations for the annual Transessival jutiness, when occur in their respective halfs Tuesday evening, November 23. These entertainments take the place of the old college jubice which a few years ago met its fate at the hands

their respective halls Tuesday overling, November 23.
These extertainments take the place of the old college jubice which a few years ago met his fate-at the hands of the farcity. Both of these jubilees are usually enaborate in character, and are exactly looked forward to by both seniors and jamors.

The Fol-Fourir appeared yesterday, and is regarded as an unusually fine number of that annual. It is much insurerved this year in the manner of its compilation, and commends itself to all Yale men, containing as it

loes reliable information in regard to all college maters. It is twenty pages harger thes year than usual, and contains a large number of finely executed cuts. The editors are A. E. Bostwick and W. W. K. Nixon.

RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 16.-The case of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the American Union Telegraph Company and the Ealimore and Oato Radroad Company came to a concluston to-fay by a decision in the United States Court, which restores to the Western Union Company

The history of the case is as follows: The line of telegraph on the Pittsburg and Cornellsville Railroad between Pittsburg and Cumberland has been operated by the Western Umon Telegraph Company under a con tract made in 1864. The Baltimore and Oldo Radroad. now operating that line, has made an arrangement to substitute the American Union Company for the Western Union. In pursuance of such an arrangement, on Sunday, October 31 last, the Bailroad Company cut ou from its offices along the route the wires of the Western Union, took down the signs of the latter and substituted those of the American Union. A bill was filed by the Western Union in a State Court, which was removed to the United States Court, to enjoin the American Union, the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pittsburg and Conneilsville Ratiroad from interference with the Western Union lines, and praying that it be restored to the

nan and Achison, who gave their opinion this morning sustaining the right of the Western Union Company, and directing that matters be restored to the condition in which they were before the substitution was made. The ground of the opinion, as stated by Jadge McKennan, was that whatever the force of the allegations of the defendants as to the validity of the contract, and the defendants as to the validity of the contract, and the affected nonperformance of it by the Western Union, it was not competent for the railroad commonly to take the law into its own hands, and forcibly to substitute one company for another. If contracts are to be rescinded, they must be rescinded legally and in order, by proceedings in court, where all the parties have a right to be heard; and the Baltimore and Onle Railroad was clearly wrong in its expulsion of the Western Union from the enjoyment of its commercial mains as along the route. in its explision of the western than from the Cape ment of its commercial business mong the route. A preliminary injunction was ordered, directing a com-plete restoration of the Western Union connections an orivitiezes, and enjoining the defendants from any inter-ference whatever with its right under the contract of

THE MURDER OF MARY SIEGERSON.

A formal inquiry into the murder of Mary Siegerson will be begun at the Coroner's office to-day. Yesterday Coroner Brady visited No. 38 Lewis-st. and cheaper by those who employ them at the price took the swern testimony of Mrs. Siegerson, who was the only witness of the shooting of her daughter. The old woman was so much prostrated as was the only witness of the shooting of her daughter. The old woman was so much prostrated by her grief that it was thought unwise to commel her to appear at the Coroner's office. Her testimony contained only the facts which have already been published. The police have not gained any clue to the hiding-place of Andrew J. Gillen, the murderer.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The Signal Corps Station at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: The schooner Susan Jane, of Tunkerton, N. J., James Andrews, master, for New-York, cargo hay and charcoat, went ashere on Little Egg Harbor Shoals. The crews of Life-Saving Station No. 23 and 24 went to her assistance. The vessel has floated and is now being towed into harbor by the life-saving crews. The vessel lost her rudder, a portion of walst, and erews. The vessel had ye.

is leaking very badly.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—A dispatch received to-night states that the brig. Victor, of Lunenborg, was wrecked on the Hahamas October 26, and that Captain Outeridge and the situated were drowned. The vessel, which was bound to Boston, is a total loss; insured in a Halfax office. The cargo was insured in Boston.

MRS. DAVID'S DEATH UNEXPLAINED. THE FUNERAL CONDUCTED BY AN UNDERTAKER-BEGINNING THE INQUEST-THE BUSBAND'S TES-TIMONY-HOW HE FOUND HIS WIFE DEAD IN THE VARD-THE STORY OF HIS SON.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Samuel J. David, who was found dead in the yard attached to her house at Boardville, N. J., Sunday morning, under circumstances which are believed by many to indicate that she was murdered by her husband, was begun yesterday. The can towns. There is also a private Protestant husband's statement, taken Monday, was read, and several witnesses examined, among them the dead woman's son. He told a pathetic story. The funeral of Mrs. David also took place yesterday.

THE FUNERAL AND THE INQUEST. The death of Mrs. S. J. David, at her house near Boardville, N. J., Sunday morning, is still unexplained. Yesterday morning an undertaker from Paterson arrived at the house with a hearse, and the final arrangeemnts for the funeral were made. Some neighbors went to the house in the afternoon, and after the services, which were conducted by the undertaker, the body was taken to the Boar-lyille churchyard and buried. The husband, the two children and Heary J. David, the father of Samuel J. David.

were the only relatives of the dead woman who were

present. Meanwhile the inquest was being held at a botel at Midvale by Coroner Rutan. The testimony of the husband, which was taken Monday evening, was read. He testified that his wife was much in clined to drink, but that he had not had any serious quarrels with her. Saturday morning about 9 o'clock he saw his wife at the house, but when he returned at 11 o'clock with Jacob Brown, she was not at home. bed with his children. He got up about 2 a. m. Sunday and going out of the house found his wife lying upon the ground. Calling his oldest boy, Joseph, they together carried her into the house. The box was sent to bring some of the neighbors. Plasters were applied as restoratives in vain. David admitted that he had drunk some liquor Saturday. but not to excess. When he returned Saturday sarily be some dissatisfaction among the night he looked about the house for his under-classes growing out of the partiality wife, but did not find her. She was in the limbt night he looked about the house for hi shown by the faculty toward Gamma Nu. This dis- of going away without saving where she was coing,

the kitchen about 6 o'clock Saturday evening as he passed along the road.

Mary De Graw, the wife of Peter De Graw, of Boudvule, testified she had been well acquainted with the dead woman. She saw her the last time Saturday, between 5 and 6 o'clock Mrs. David came out to the wagon and asked her if thete was any inquor. The bushand of the witness gave her one drink. Mrs. De Graw went on to her father-in-law's house, and her husband went to his work. When she recurred home her insband was in bed. Mrs. David had often fold her taat also was kicked by her husband, and that he pulled her by the hair.

the hair.
Peter De Graw said that he saw Samuel J. David,
Saturday, at 1:30 o'clock. Mrs. David in the
afternoon cried as he and his wife were about
to leave the place and niked the wife afternoon creed as he and not write were about to leave the place and saked the wire to stay all night with her. She said she was afraid her kusband would come home and kill her, but she did not give any reason. De Graw said that on one occasion he found Mrs. David in the house with her face covered with blood, and that it was stated by the boy that his father had inflicted the accorded. The winess had seen her tying in blood. wounds. The winess had seen her lying in blood four different times, and had been told by her frequently that her numband abused her. He had first

s:20 o'clock. As he locked line door when they went to bed his father broked the lock to get in, after which he went out to put his horse in the stable. When his mother, the boy said, want away carty in the afternoon she had no cuts on her face, but when she came back at half past 5 her face was cut and bloody. Peter De Graw came into the house at the time. The bloody clothes found by the heat the boy had found out in the yard and were brought by him into the house. Sometime after his father had got into bed with them, he heard a noise at the back door that somaded like somebody fathing down. As near as he could tell it was about midnight. When his father get up and went to get a drink his father room. After getting a drink, his father went to bed again. The boy said he then went to sleep, but woke again. This time it was about a quarter to 3 o'clock. When asked how he knew it was that time, he said that his father told him that it was that time when he came in. His father, when he got up the first time, did not go out of the house, as there was water in the house.

time when he came in. His father, when he got up the first time, did not go out of the house, as there was water in the house.

"Who is this that is making such a racket?" his father asked him when they heard the noise outside. Then all three went to sleep again. The father woke him up about 3 o'clock and asked to help him carry his mother into the house. After they had brought "mamina" in his father went out for a pail of water, and washed her face and head, which were covered with blood. Then his father sent him to bring John Brown, the Squire of the village, to the house. When they brought her in his father carried her by the head, white he held her by the feet. The blood was wiped up by Mrs. Beattle, one of this neighbors who came to the house while he was away. Mrs. Beattle did not wash the blood from the wall. His mother and father when they were drunk sometimes fought, but not offen. His mother was very much intoxicated when she came home on Saturday afternoon; her hair streaming down her back. When they found his mother in the yard her bonnet was lying under her head. It was picked up by him and carried into the kitchen. His father, he said, wore a shirt, a jacket and a pair of trousers when they brought his mother in from the yard. His father only wore his might-gown when he hirst discovered her, but put on his clothing when he came to get the boy to help him.

Coroner Rutan asked the boy if he did not see his father pull his mother about the room Sunday morning, but the lad promptly replied that he did not. He repeated his statement that when his mother came to the house in the afternoon with Peter De Graw her face was bloody, and he saw her wipe her did not her face was bloody, and he saw her wipe her did not her face was bloody, and he saw her wipe her did not her face was bloody, and he saw her wipe her

He repeated his statement that when his mother came to the house in the afternoon with Peter De Graw her face was bloody, and he saw her wipe her face with her hand.

The inquest will be resumed to-day at 9 a. m.

DEFRAUDING TWO FIRMS IN THIS CITY.

Philip Aaronson, a tailor, of No. 45 Newarkave., Jersey City, Henry N. Cohen. barber, of Garden-st., Hoboken and Henry Perlmurter, a hatter, of Jersey City, were arrested last evening on a warrant issued by Justice Aidridge, of Jersey City, charging them with conspiracy to defraud. The complaint is made by Finley & Tobin, of Lispenard-st., this city, and by Moss Brothers, also of this city. According to the affidavits Aaronson purchased \$500 in goods from Moss and \$600 in goods from Pinicy & Tobin, car's Moss and \$600 in goods from riney & room, care in October, arranging that no payment should be made till November 1. Before that day arrived ne confessed judgment in various amounts to his code-fendants with the exception of Perlmutter. The defrauded firms put the write in the hands of the aheriff, Aaronson's stores in Jersey City and Paterson were sensed and the clota was sold. The creditors allege that the codessions of judgment were only for the outpose of defraiding them. The accused men were held in \$500 ball cach.

STATE EIGHTS IN DELAWARE,

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16 .- On November 13. George Wingate, a United States Deputy Marshal, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and inciting to riot at the polls on election day. He was erraigned before Mayor Allmand, and the hearing was tree the Secretary of War to appoint from the grade of postponed until to-morrow, Wingate giving bail. To-day Lieutenant, on the recommendation of the Commissary-

United States District-Attorney Patterson issued a writ of habeas corpus compelling the Mayor and Chief of Police to deliver Wingate before the United States Court to-morrow. No action has yet been taken by the Mayor.

THE STUDY OF INSANITY.

A TALK WITH DR. GEORGE M. BEARD. OBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE INSANE-CENTRAL SUPER-VISION OF THE INSANE NEEDED-INCREASING INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT.

The National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Inwas organized last June in sanity Cleveland, Ohio, by a committee appointed for that purpose at a meeting held at Cooper Union about a year ago. George William Curtis was chairman, and the committee was appointed by him. The methods by which the society proposes to attain its ends are by the encouragement of special and therough clinical and pathological observations by the medical profession generally, as well as by those connected with asylums; by recommending an enlightened State policy which, while neglecting no one of its insane population, shall so administer relief and protection as not to lay undue burdens upon the taxpayers; by furthering the perfection of laws relating to the treatment of the insane, and their rights while patients in the asylums; and by efforts to allay the public distrest in relation to the management of insame asylunus, by placing them on the same footing as that of other hospitals, both in the matter of freer communication with the outside world and the privilege of a consulting staff of medical practitioners. The officers of the association are: H. B. Witbur, M. D., president; Nathan Allen, M. D., Lt., D., vice-president; Miss A. A. Chevnillier, secretary; George M. Beard, M. D., treasurer.

A TRIBUNE reporter asked Dr. Beard yesterday what was the special necessity for such an organiza-

"Mainly," he replied, "the great increase in the number of the insane. This applies to all the highly civilized countries. Another fact, applying specially to our own country, is that many of our asylums have been behind the best asylums of Europe, and the general management of the insane has not been studied as thoroughly here as abroad. A third reason is that nervous diseases in general, of which mannity is one, and some of which lead to insanity, been rapidly mereasing during the last quarter of a century. A very important object of our society is to sandy the prevention of insanity, and this involves the study of the cause and the prevention of volves the singly of the cause and the prevention of Asymmetry New 16.—Arrived, str North Britain (Br.), Owen, nervous diseases in general. Our platform requires fuss New York. Rushes, Nov. 16.—Arrived, str Rochdale (Br.), Hick, from as to take up in proper time, so far as we are able to do, and investigate everything connected with insanity-its curvation, its treatment in the asyloms and out of the asyloms, its prevention, the gathering of statistics relating to it, the construction of asytums, the scientific research of insanity in and out of asylums, and, what is very important indeed, the obtaining in every State in the Union of such central governmental supervision of the meane as has for so long a time been success ful in Great Britain. I have been studying recently a number of the best asylums of Great Britain, France and Germany, and I find that the United States is alone of all the great countries in leaving the asylums, public and private, to the exclusive control of superintendents and local boards of trustees. There should be in this State, and in all States, a commission of at least three members, who ree not interested in any way in the institutions. and whose duties should be to do for all asylums public and private, and for all private families where the means are kept for pay, just what the Board of Commissioners does for the insane of Great

"Have you been encouraged in your work ?" "There is an increasing interest in the subject, not only among the superintendents and officers in asylums, and trustees, but nise among scientific and professional men in general. Several of the superintendents in different parts of the country are in sympathy with our efforts. Some of them were present at the meeting held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last week, and a number who could not be there wrote letters of sympathy and regret. I have no doubt that in time all the institutions will cooperate with us. hard of her death on Sunday at echoos, David deak eath a put of whickey which the with David, age eight, the oldest son of Samuel J. David, was not sworn, but at his father a request, his statement what taken yesterday after the funeral. The last time he saw his mother alive was about half-past 6 o'clock Sainted and again, up the hill, back of the house, She took a package of flour out with her. When his soon ugain, up the hill, back of the house, She engaged in taking to Peter DeGraw and his wife, who seemed to be interested. That was itselfant time he saw his mother alive. His father woke him and his brother them. He and his orother had gone to bed about \$30 o'clock. As he locked the dorr when they went to bed his father broke the lock to get in, after which he went out to put his horse in the stable. When his mother, the boy said, want away early in the afternoon she had he cutto on her face on the fine. The doody clocks at half past 5 her face was cut and bloody. Peter De Graw came into the house at the time. The followly clothes found they went to bed his father broke the lock to get in, after which he went out to put his horse in the stable. When his mother, the boy said, want away on they went to bed his father broke the lock to get in, after which he went out to put his horse in the stable. When his mother, the boy said, want away on the went out to put his horse in the stable. When his mother, the boy said, want away on the went on the part of the Neurological Society, therefore, is morphism to compose of his time fractions not only to neurologic his interest in the services in frequency of instantity and this trough the special beautiful that the same and the was a father for the same and the services and the services in the services was of our society had been done previously. Some very single preparatory work for the success of our society had been done previously. Some very single preparatory work for the success of our society had been done previously in the afternoon she had no cutto on her face eases in modern times is a new one and has no precethis increase in frequency are new. This subject, therefore, has relations not only to neurology, but to pointes, legislation, philantitrioy, and sociology in general. Our society, therefore, is properly and necessarily composed of laymen and most discovered to always the content of the con Carta tried to get a bill through the Legislaure to increase the number and enlarge the powers of the state Board of Charities, so as to make it a Central Limacy Commission. Our bill failed by a small majority in the House. There was no open opposition, but there was considerable opposition of a secret character, entirely or mainly from one outce? "hat are the Society's plans for the future !"

"what are the Society's plans for the future?"
"Our plans are to increase our membership and
investigate in every practicable way all the general
and special questions relating to insanity and publish the results as we obtain those. We shall sites
labor in the different States to obtain the central
supervisory commissions for he insane. At the present time, there is a committee or the New-York
Senate, of which Schatzer Woodin is chairman, Supervisory commissions for he instance. At the present time, there is a committee of the New-York Senate, of which Senator Woodin is chairman, investigating the asylums of the State. It is probable that some members of our society may appear before it. I have absolute faith in the substantial success of the association in accomplishing so far as is possible the objects for which it was organized. In individual work this committy is aircady superior to Europe in the study of many of the problems relating to the nervous system. It is in institutions and organizations, however, owing largely to our political system, that our inferiority is most apparent. But the Aberican mind is so active and alert, so quick to seize a new truth and adopt any practical improvement when its attention has been once carnestly directed to it, that the time must not be very far distant when our asylums, public and private, will be equal to or superior to the best in Europe, and in the general management of the lasane the neurologists of Europe may yet cross the sea to learn from us as we now do to learn from them. The question has been often asked why this movement is made a public instead of a purely professional matter. The answer is that it is a subject of public as well as professional interest and the relations of insanity to politics and public alterory in general are so numerous and interest and the relations of insanity to politics and philharthropy in general are so numerous and so complex that the profession alone as a professo complex that the processor and a processor soon, or specialists alone as specialists, cannot meet with success. The coentric study of insanity belongs exclusively to experts in the nervous system, but for the solution of many of the practical problems relating to insanity we need and must have all the best forces in somety."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU OF THE ARMY. CHANGES IN THE LAWS RECOMMENDED - ARMY COOKING SCHOOLS SUGGESTED - CLAIMS THAT SHOULD BE BARRED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The annual report of General Macfeely, the Commissary-General of Sub-sistence, for the fiscal year of 1880, shows that the fiscal resources of the Subsistence Department for the year amounted to \$3,692,720 53, of which \$420,463 30 was received from sales of substateuce supplies to officers; \$337,282 89 from sales to enlisted men, and \$15.889.25 from sales to civil employes. The disburse-ments amounted to \$3,226.682.21; \$7,930.02 was covered into the surplus fund, and the balances renaming unexpended at the close of the fiscal year

It is a rule of the Department to deal as far as practicable with original producers, packers, manufacturers and importers. When any of these hold a monopoly in any line of goods needed by the Government, advertising is a uscless expense. It is suggested that Section 3.709 be amended by exempting the Subsistence D partment from that provision of the section requiring

dvertising in all cases. The report recommends the passage of a law to author-

General of Subsistence, as many "Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence " as the service may require, not exceeding fifty, at the pay of \$10 per month in addition to the pay of their rank. He also recommends that an order be issued directing that Commissary Sergeants be assigned to quarters in accordance with their rank; and that it be provided by law that when it is found that any Commissary Sergeant is not suited for the position to which he has been appointed, but capable of performing duty as Sergeant of the line, he may, upon the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, be reduced to the ranks and assigned to the companies of the line. He thinks that Army cooks and bakers should be collisted, and cooking schools be established, and recommends an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of printing for distribution to the Army and to the State Militia a further edition of the "Manual for Army Cooks."

He suggests that at the annual encampments of State Militia the militiamen should accustom themselves to the use of the Army ration, the importance of which will the use of the Army ration, the importance of which will be appreciated by those who have has experience with volunteers during their first service in the field. The Commissary-General suggests that if he is to continue the examenation of war eldins under the Act of July 4, 1864, now on file in his office (the further filing of which claims is now barred by the third section, Act of March 3,1870, some statuory limitation should be established, by operation of which the right of claimants to a relearing of their cases after being formally considered and disallowed shall cease and be determined. He renews his recommendation hereinfore made that the adjudication of this class of claims be transferred to some other rivoural.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1886. The President to-day appointed Henry L. Atherton, of New-York, Consul of the United States at Pernam-

Colonel A. B. Meacham left Washington this evening for Denver, Col., where he will attend the trial of Agent Berry, and then proceed to Los Pinos Agency with his colleagues of the U.e Commission to pay the Northgru Ures the money due them under the trenty.

Chairman Atkins, of the House Committee on Approprintions, has directed Colonel Stevens, clerk of the comdittee, to laste notices convenieg the sub committees on the following bills in session in this city on the 26th inst.: Pensions, District of Columbia, Multary Academy and Fertification Appropriation bills, in order that the bills may be promptly disposed of.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK NOV. 16, 1889.
Str City of Atlanta, Woodholi, Carrieston 3 days, with indee and passengers to Jas W Quintard & Co.
Str Hatterns, Boaz, West Point, Va, with indee to Old Dominion So Co. FOREIGN PORTA

Movurg. Nov. 16 .- Arrived, str Nestorian (Br), Stephen, MOVILLE, NOV. 16.—Afrived, str Austorian (18), Stephen, from Monitoral for Glassow.

SEWCASTLE, NOV. 16.—Afrived, str Celema (Br), Pozocek, from New York via North sydney, C B.

REVAL, NOV. 10.—Afrived, str Cherabial (Br), Irvine, from New Orleans via North syd sey, C b.

LEYEMOOD, NOV. 16.—Afrived, str Gibsland (Br), Pringle, Buggers, Nov. 16.—Arrived, str Rochitale (Ur), Hick, Iron Savanian, Balistan, Nov. 16.—Arrived, str Albambra from New-York Salled, atr Dalbeattie for Havro.

MISCRELLA NEOUS.
LOSSON, Nov. 16.—Str Thingvalla (Br), Melson, from New-york for Copennagen, has arrived at the Isle of Wight, short

of coal.

Ser Antesana (10), Burgess, last reported at Liverpool, has put into Queenstown, her spare propelier, stowed between dects, having broke lone and stave two of the plates on the samboars off.

Ship Birtish Princess Erl, James, from Quebe, has arrived. starboard sel. Since some sind selection of the places of the starboard sel. Sing Birlish Princess (Er), Lames, from Quebec, has arrived at Laverpool. She loot have decided on the passage. Sing Geraldine (Br), Walsh, from Baltimore for Waterford, has een epacen, having less her render-beatt. Sept 26 for flotterdam, which arrived at Dover on the 15th less, tanded ten men of the crew of the German back Eurgermelister Schwing, Capt Seager, from Chathana. NB, for Queenstown, Bavetondy reported abundoned at sea.

Birg Sophia Cok (Br., Smith, from Workington Nov 6 for Bultmore, may been towed into Queenstown, having for the foremast and maintepmast head.

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad cough or cold when the risk is so great and a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily found.

DIED. BARNES-On Thesias marning Nevember 10, at her late residence, No. 11 St. Luce's place, Eliza, daughter of the

HOWN-At Nymeros Huisan, on Sunday, 14th Inst., the New Charles & Grown, Missionarr of the Methodist Epis-copal Church, rive Paints Mission, aged 55 years, 9 copal Church, Five Points Mission, aged 55 years, 2 months and I lark. he relatives and friends of the family, the Board of Munagers of the Five Famils Mission, and the Members of the New York Conference are respectively invited to attend the New York Conference are respectfully invited to attend the functail from Sr. Poulle & E. Church, 4th ave. and 224-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'close. services in Nyack at 10 a. m. kemama will be taken to Mattinek, L. L., for interment.

HUNTTING-At Smithtown, L. I., on November 10, the Hos. Joseph Huntling, in the Situ year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Funeral services at Bethany Church, East 137th-st, near Willisary, Walnesmy, November 17, at 1:30 p.m. Relatives and francis invited in attend LOCEWOOD-At Redford, on Monday, November 15, Will-

han Lockwood, aged st.

Receives and friends are metted to attend his funeral at St. Mathew's chart, or Wednesday, the 17th lines, at 2 p in., without ferther notice.

LLOYD—At Grange, N. J., or the 15th inst., Anna M., reliet of the late Samuel Lloys, of Phila Isphia.

Friends of the finally are invited to attend the funeral seroreer of Oakwood ave. on Friday, 19th inst. at

Coeman, lit of St. Paul, Mign., youngest each Axion C. Mary Functial Horison, Fourth Day (17th). at 1:30 p. m. Prionos of the family are invited.

MIDDLETON-On Thestar November 16, of prestands, after a onef libres, Maria they devoted wife of thos. W. S. Middleton, ared 65 years.
Fineral services Thursday, 18th inst, at 1 p. m. at 8t. Mark's

No. 15. West bids at, stourings, son of the late Henry R. Morran, in the lad year of his age.

Reintlyes and trieves of the armly are respectfully invited to attend the funeral friday at 10 a m., from St. Amily Charci, 12th st. and toward. It is requested that fowers be not sent. NEILSON-On Sanday, November 13, Eli C. Neilson, aged

Solvers.

Pelatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the famora on Wedocclay, November 17, at 2 o'clock p. in from the First Pressystemas Charter, corner of Washington and Sansayasa, Joseph City, Priends are kindly requested not to seint Fowers.

Patter 1.—A: Stocklesses, Mass., November 16, 1884, the Rev. Sanner P. Parace, D. D., grandson of the late Bishop Parket.

Panera Toursday at 2,30 p. 10.

Furiest.
Puneta: 7 bureday at 2:30 p. 10.

8:ABULIVI - In Brookivn, on Sonday. November 14, James M. Sonbury in the 71st year of blange, and having a no frends of the hands are having to attend the funeral from his late residence. So, 170 cumberlands, on Wednesday, 17th hist, at 2.30 o cheek p. m. wennessay, 1716 links, at 2.50 o clock p. in.

TOWNSEND - In Brooklyn, November 15, Louisa L., widow
of the late Palmer Townsend, aged 74 years.

Finiseral services at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Ernest
Miller, 173 scheroerhorn-st., on Wednessay, November 17,
at 4 o clock p. in.

Special Notices.

Bungs & Co. Auctioneers, 739 and 741 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOVEM-BER 17, 18 AND 19, AT 339 P. M., THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE ALEX. G. JOHNSON, OF TROY. N. Y.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS in various departments of derature,
MANY OF THEM BARE, SOME CURIOUS AND FACE. AND ALL IN GOOD CONDITION.

Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 Lexington ave., near 29th-st Hours, 8 to 1 and 5 to 7. Attention to gentlemen. New Designs in GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, LAMPS, AND

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK. Artistic in style, and of the best materials and work manship,

are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., \$36 and \$35 Broadway, New-York.

The foreign mails for the week ondivers a TURDAY. November 20, 1880, will close at this office on TURDAY. November 20, 1880, will close at this office on TURDAY, at 2 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, on WEDVASDAY, at 2.00 a.m., tor Europe, by steamship Gailla, via Queenstown (correspondence for Prance units) be specially addressed), and at 12 m. for France units) be specially addressed), and at 12 m. for France units) be specially addressed), and at 12 m. for France units) be specially addressed), and at 1130 a.m., for Europe, by steamship City of Chester, via Queenstown (correspondence for Vermany and France must be specially addressed), and at 1130 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Westphalia, via Pymouth, Chernoura and Hamburg, on SATURDAY, at 4.00 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Celtie, via Queenstown (correspondence for dermany and service of the control of the service of the control of the control

The Friedrichshall Bitterwater, is the safest, surest remely against constipation and headache. The only genuine Vichy is from the springs Hauterivo, Vicby, from the agrings Hant-rive, Colostins, Grands Frits and Poptist, the only genuine.

Potitical Notices.

Twellth Ward Republican Association of the XIXth assembly District-The committee appointed by the Repub-Twelft District—The committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee to form the above named association, will meet not the purpose of excelling applicants for membership at Grube's Hall, 100th-st. Let. 7th and 10th-aves, on Thursday expaing, 18th issi, at 8 o'ctock, and at the Hall over the Post Office, 10th ave and 188th-st, on Friday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'ctock

SOLON R. SMITH.

CHARLES N. TAINTOR.

Committee,